



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Shaw Building, Rochford Street
P.O. Box 2000, Charlottetown
Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8

ECONOMICS, STATISTICS AND FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

No. 46
July 1992

ECONOMIC TRENDS

A FIRST LOOK AT THE 1991 CENSUS

1. Introduction:

The first statistics available from the 1991 Census were population and dwelling counts which were released on April 28, 1992 by Statistics Canada. The official population count shows that there were 129,765 individuals residing on Prince Edward Island on June 4, 1991. This is an increase of 3,119 persons from the 1986 Census. Over the next two years Statistics Canada will be systematically releasing a wealth of data from the 1991 Census. This issue of trends provides a brief overview of the first Census results as they pertain to Canada, the Atlantic Region, the Province as well as the various regions of Prince Edward Island.

2. Population Growth in Canada:

The June 4, 1991 Census recorded a population of 27,296,859 for Canada. This represents an increase of 7.9 per cent from the 1986 Census count. Diagram 1 shows the historical growth rates by five year periods 1951 to 1991 for Canada and the Atlantic Region. As can be seen, the growth rate for Canada had been in a general decline from 1951-56 to 1981-86 but it increased significantly 1986-91, surpassing rates of increase experienced since 1966.

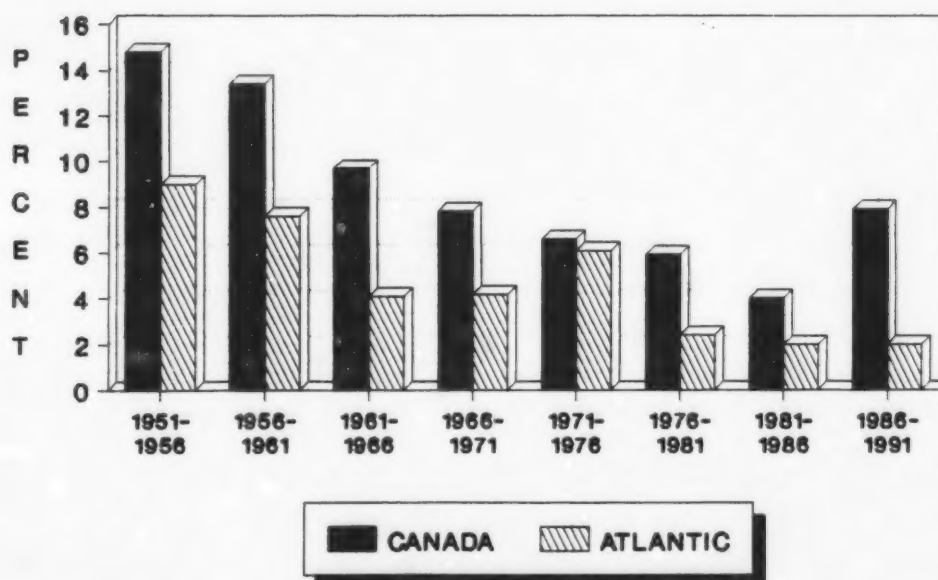
It should be noted that comparison of the 1991 Census data with data from previous censuses is affected to a degree by a change in the definition of the 1991 Census population. In 1991 non permanent resident persons i.e. those living in Canada on student authorizations, employment authorizations, Minister's permits and refugee claimants were specifically enumerated whereas prior to the 1991 Census these persons were not counted.

If the estimated 332,000 non permanent residents were excluded from the 1991 Census counts then the growth rate for Canada would have been about 6.5 per cent. Another factor raising the apparent growth rate could be a change in Census undercoverage between 1986 and 1991, and this is still being evaluated by Statistics Canada. Notwithstanding these factors it does appear that increased international immigration to Canada is a major factor causing increased population growth for Canada and this has distinct regional consequences.

Diagram 1 shows that the growth rates for Atlantic Canada have not followed the Canadian upsurge and have been trending downward, leveling off at 2.0 per cent in the 1986 and 1991 censuses. Diagram 1 also shows that in every census since 1951, the rate of growth for the Atlantic Region has been below the national growth rate. The tendency for immigrants to locate in the large provinces seems to be the main reason for the lack of an upsurge in growth in Atlantic Canada.

Diagram 1.

HISTORICAL GROWTH RATES OF CENSUS RESULTS FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES, 1951-1991



SOURCE: Statistics Canada

The historical growth rates for Canada, Provinces and Territories since 1951 can be seen in Table 1. The 1991 Census results show that the fastest growing provinces were Ontario and British Columbia and as well, both territories grew significantly. The remaining provinces were below the national growth rate, with Saskatchewan in absolute decline. Growth of Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario accelerated significantly 1986-91 compared to 1981-86.

Saskatchewan now has the unfortunate distinction of losing population on three occasions since 1951. The only other area to experience negative growth since 1951 was the Yukon in 1961-1966, though Newfoundland has barely grown overall since 1976.

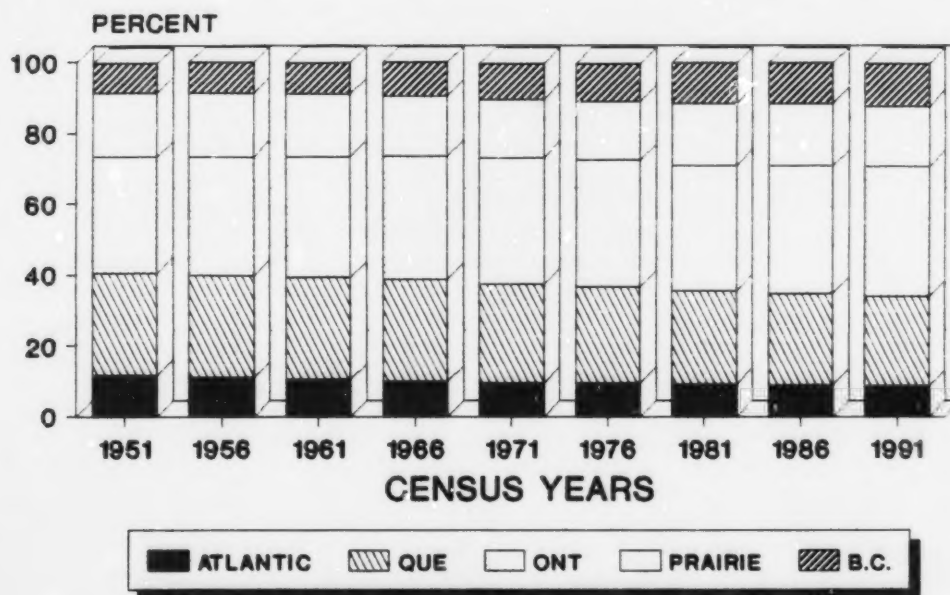
TABLE 1
CANADA, PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES
POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN CENSUSES
PERCENT CHANGE FIVE YEARS

	<u>1951-56</u>	<u>1956-61</u>	<u>1961-66</u>	<u>1966-71</u>	<u>1971-76</u>	<u>1976-81</u>	<u>1981-86</u>	<u>1986-91</u>
Canada	14.8	13.4	9.7	7.8	6.6	5.9	4.0	7.9
Newfoundland	14.8	10.3	7.8	5.8	6.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Prince Edward Island	0.9	5.4	3.7	2.9	5.9	3.6	3.4	2.5
Nova Scotia	8.1	6.1	2.6	4.4	5.0	2.3	3.0	3.1
New Brunswick	7.5	7.8	3.2	2.9	6.7	2.8	1.9	2.0
Quebec	14.1	13.6	9.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	1.5	5.6
Ontario	17.6	15.4	11.6	10.7	7.3	4.4	5.5	10.8
Manitoba	9.5	8.4	4.5	2.6	3.4	0.5	3.6	2.7
Saskatchewan	5.9	5.1	3.3	-3.0	-0.5	5.1	4.3	-2.0
Alberta	19.5	18.6	9.9	11.3	12.9	21.7	5.7	7.6
British Columbia	20.0	16.5	15.0	16.6	12.9	11.3	5.1	13.8
Yukon	34.0	20.0	-1.7	27.9	18.7	6.0	1.5	18.3
Northwest Territories	20.7	19.1	25.0	21.1	22.4	7.3	14.2	10.4

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

Diagram 2 shows the historical distribution of population for five regions of Canada (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and British Columbia) from 1951 to 1991. The Atlantic provinces' share of the Canadian population has steadily declined from 11.6 per cent in 1951 to 8.5 per cent in 1991. Quebec's population has declined by 3.6 percentage points from 28.9 per cent in 1951 to 25.3 per cent in 1991. Quebec and Ontario account for the lion's share of the Canadian population totalling 62.2 per cent in 1991. Ontario's share increased from 32.8 per cent in 1951 to 36.9 per cent in 1991. The prairie provinces have maintained their percentage share of the Canadian population as a result of growth of Alberta, whereas British Columbia grew by 3.7 percentage points between 1951 and 1991 to reach 12.0 per cent.

Diagram 2
POPULATION OF THE REGIONS OF CANADA
AS A PERCENTAGE OF CANADA



SOURCE: Statistics Canada

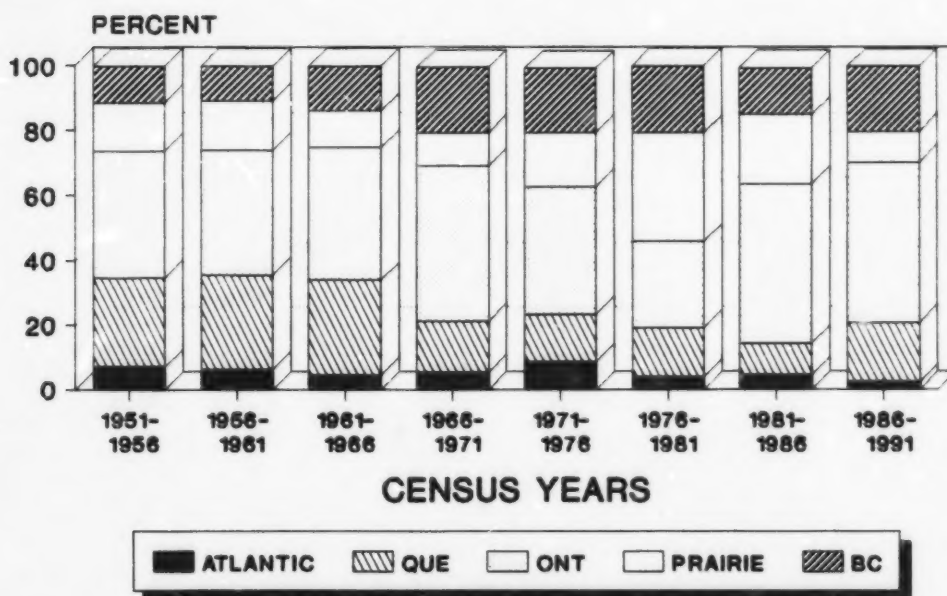
Diagram 3 shows the percentage share of the growth of population for the regions of Canada between 1951 and 1991. The percentage share of growth attributable to the

Atlantic Region reached its highest point between 1971 and 1976 when it reached 8.7 per cent. But for 1986-1991 its share has declined to 2.2 per cent of Canadian growth. The major growth area for the past forty years has been Ontario, with the exception of the 1976-81 period when the Prairies surpassed Ontario's growth rate mainly due to the oil boom in those years.

Between 1986 and 1991 the Canadian population grew by 1,987,528 persons. Nearly 90 per cent of this growth occurred in three provinces; Ontario with 49.5 per cent, British Columbia with 20.1 per cent and Quebec with 18.3 per cent. In other words, of the 1,987,528 increase in total population, 983,191 were in Ontario, 398,694 were in British Columbia and 363,502 were in Quebec.

Diagram 3

REGIONAL SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH IN CANADA



SOURCE: Statistics Canada

Knowing births and deaths by year allows us to calculate the natural increase that occurred between Censuses. Population differences between Censuses excluding natural

increase stem principally from net migration although errors resulting from undercoverage and definitional changes from Census to Census will also be included in these results. The results of these calculations are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
CALCULATION OF DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN CENSUSES EXCLUDING NATURAL INCREASE

	<u>1981-1986</u>	<u>1986-1991</u>
Canada	-21,688	1,012,986
Newfoundland	-26,276	-19,881
Prince Edward Island	-308	-961
Nova Scotia	-751	2,053
New Brunswick	-12,370	-6,547
Quebec	-126,433	155,881
Ontario	159,202	629,074
Manitoba	-3,148	-12,239
Saskatchewan	-8,500	-64,505
Alberta	-29,226	33,563
British Columbia	27,211	295,237
Yukon	-1,636	2,391
Northwest Territories	547	-1,080

SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada, 1986 Census of Canada, Catalogue 91-210, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population, June 1, 1991. Calculated by Economics, Statistics and Fiscal Analysis Division.

As shown in Table 2, between 1986 and 1991 Canada's net change was 1,012,086 persons and this is in marked contrast to the decline experienced 1981-1986. A portion of the increase is attributable to the change in the definition of the population for the 1991 Census as discussed previously, but if the estimated 332,000 non permanent residents in Canada were excluded from the 1991 number, it still indicates that net immigration increased by 680,986 persons between 1986 and 1991.

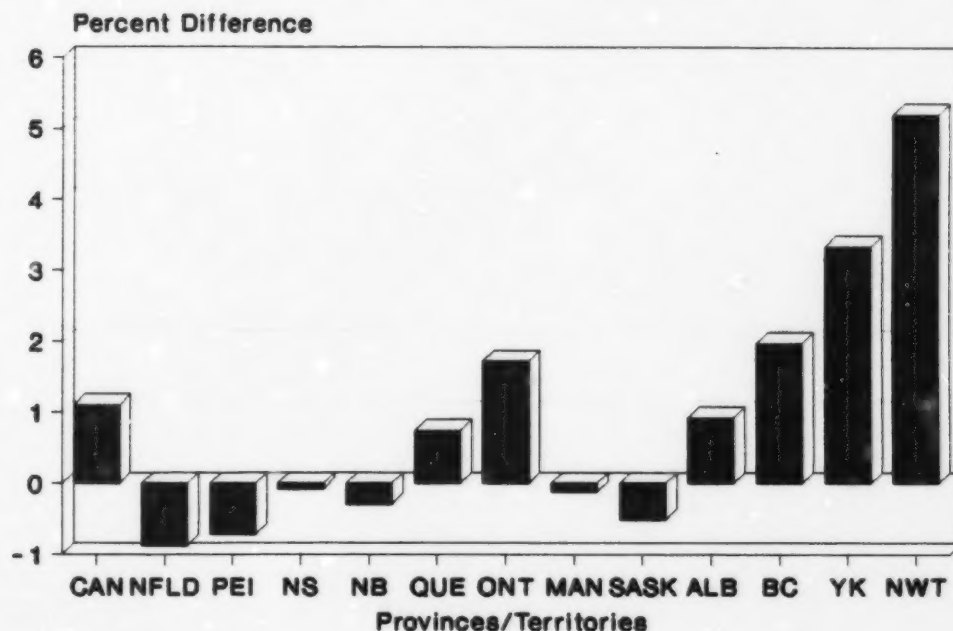
As can be seen in Table 2 the majority of immigrant persons as well as non permanent residents evidently went to Ontario, with British Columbia placing second and Quebec third. By contrast Prince Edward Island lost population net of natural increase between 1986 and 1991. Between 1986 and 1991 the estimated net loss for Prince Edward Island was 961 persons. This was an increase from 1981-1986 when it was 308. The closure of CFB Summerside in 1991 was presumably a significant factor in the recent Census result for Prince Edward Island.

3. Annual Estimates of Population:

Although Statistics Canada conducts a Census of Population every five years, they also estimate the population for each province and territory on an annual and quarterly basis. It is interesting to compare Statistics Canada's actual census results to their estimates of population for the same time frame to see whether there are major differences. The percentage differences between the June 4, 1991 Census results and the June 1, 1991 Estimates of Population are shown in Diagram 4. The 1991 Census count of 129,765 for Prince Edward Island is 0.72 per cent below the June 1, 1991 population estimate of 130,700. The census results for all Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are below the estimates of population.

Diagram 4

1991 CENSUS RESULTS COMPARED TO 1991 POPULATION ESTIMATES



SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada, 1986 Census of Canada, Catalogue 91-210, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population, June 1, 1991. Calculated by Economics, Statistics and Fiscal Analysis Division

The Census results for Canada, Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and the two Territories were considerably higher than the population estimates. The Census Count for the Northwest Territories was 5.2 per cent higher than the estimated population.

The annual estimates of population are revised after every Census. These estimates are calculated taking into consideration the Census result, the previous Census result, natural increases/decreases and net migration. The revisions for 1987 to 1990 will be complicated by several factors. The change in the definition of the census population for the 1991 Census may result in the adjustment of previous Census results as far back as 1971, for historical consistency. If this occurs the annual estimates of population for the intercensal years 1972 to 1990 will be revised.

Another factor which may influence the annual estimates of population are adjustments for Census coverage errors which are being considered by Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada has been researching the "under coverage" of the Census. Under coverage refers to the number of persons who were not enumerated in the Census but should have been; in other words the number of persons missed in the Census. Statistics Canada has also been researching the flip side of this which is "over coverage" of the Census, i.e. the number of persons enumerated more than once in a Census. If they feel they have a sufficiently accurate method of estimating these coverage errors then Statistics Canada will likely revise the annual population numbers.

TABLE 3
ESTIMATED ANNUAL POPULATION
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 1981 - 1991
SUBJECT TO REVISION

	<u>Population</u> <u>(000's)</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Change</u>
1981 (c)	122.5	
1982	122.4	-0.1
1983	123.7	1.1
1984	125.1	1.1
1985	126.0	0.7
1986 (c)	126.6	0.5
1987	127.3	0.6
1988	128.5	0.9
1989	129.9	1.1
1990	130.7	0.6
1991	130.7	0.0

Note: (c) denotes Census data

SOURCE: Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-210 Postcensal Estimates of Population, 1991 Census of Canada.

As shown in Table 3 the June 4, 1991 Census Count of 129,765 for Prince Edward Island is lower than the June 1, 1991 estimate of population and will result in the annual population estimates for 1987 to 1991 being revised. Table 3 gives Statistics Canada's present estimated population for Prince Edward Island with 1987 to 1990 being based on the 1986 Census. Until the above factors are determined the annual population statistics remain subject to change.

The revised annual population series based on the 1991 Census will be available in March or April 1993.

4. Population Data for Subprovincial Areas of Prince Edward Island:

a) Counties

The June 4, 1991 population counts for the three counties are shown in Table 4, with 1986 comparisons. At the County level the 1991 Census results show that Queens County increased by 3,736, while both Kings and Prince Counties lost population. The Queens County growth rate of 5.9 per cent surpassed the Province's growth rate of 2.5 per cent by more than double. It was still significantly less than the Canadian rate of increase though.

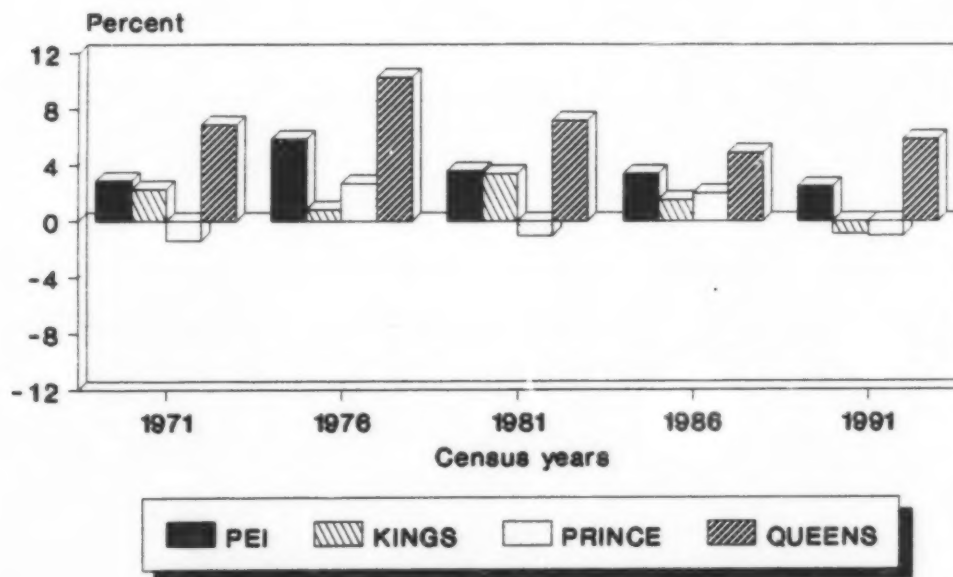
TABLE 4
CENSUS COUNTS
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND THE COUNTIES
1986 AND 1991

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Net Gain/Loss</u>	<u>% Growth/ Decline</u>
P.E.I.	126,646	129,765	3,119	2.5
Kings County	19,509	19,328	-181	-0.9
Prince County	43,677	43,241	-436	-1.0
Queens County	63,460	67,196	3,736	5.9

SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada.

Diagram 5 shows the population growth rates for Prince Edward Island and the three Counties from 1971 to 1991. As can be seen from Diagram 5 the growth rate for Queens County has been consistently above the growth rate for the province. The growth rate for Queens County has averaged 7.0 per cent over the past twenty years, compared to Prince Edward Island's average of 3.7 per cent. The growth rates for the counties vary a great deal from Prince Edward Island's growth rate and from each other. Queens County is the only county to consistently experience positive growth rates since the 1920's. Consequently the dominance of Queens County has steadily increased. In 1951 it contained 43.4 per cent of the Island's population. In 1991 its share was 51.8 per cent.

Diagram 5
POPULATION GROWTH RATES
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND COUNTIES



SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada.

b) Five Regions

For statistical purposes the Economics, Statistics and Fiscal Analysis Division of the Department of Finance has divided the province into five regions which can be sub divided into fourteen subregions. The regional perspective gives a clearer picture of population growth within the province.

Table 5 shows the population for the five regions and the fourteen subregions of Prince Edward Island for the Census years 1981, 1986 and 1991.

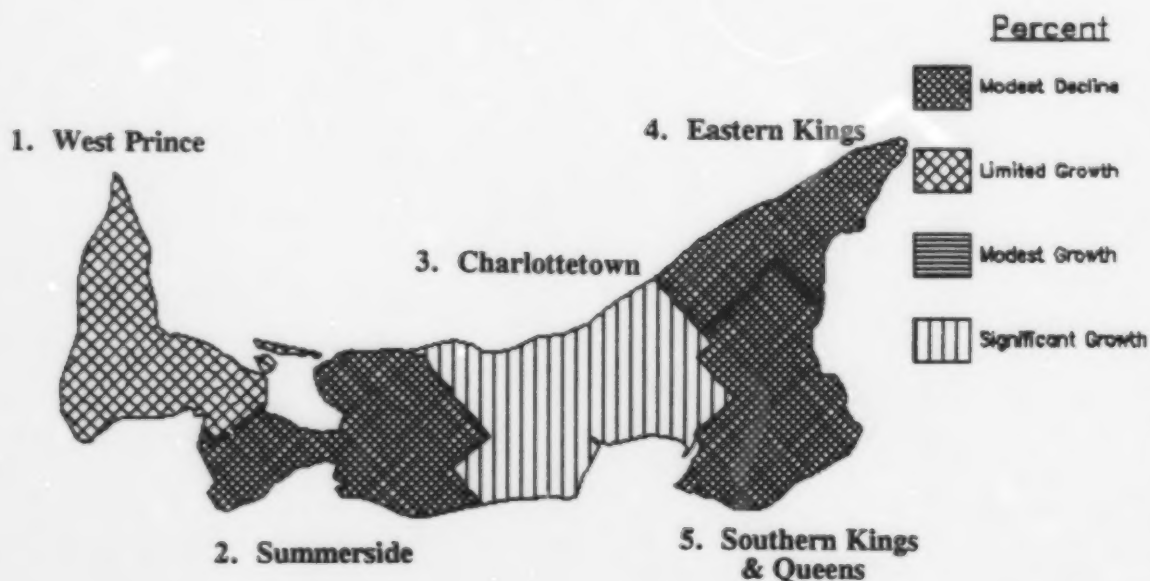
TABLE 5
POPULATION OF THE FIVE REGIONS AND FOURTEEN SUBREGIONS
OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
1981, 1986 AND 1991

	<u>Population 1981</u>	<u>Population 1986</u>	<u>Population 1991</u>
Upper West Prince	9,651	9,853	9,830
Lower West Prince	5,741	5,842	5,928
WEST PRINCE	15,392	15,695	15,758
West Summerside	3,329	3,318	3,271
Urban Summerside	15,005	15,646	15,237
North Summerside	7,287	7,450	7,528
South Summerside	4,339	4,132	4,014
SUMMERSIDE	29,960	30,546	30,050
West North Shore	3,738	3,823	3,857
West Charlottetown	8,969	9,686	10,258
North Shore	8,231	8,718	9,362
Urban Charlottetown	34,353	36,009	38,441
CHARLOTTETOWN	55,291	58,236	61,918
Lower East Kings	2,604	2,587	2,510
North East Kings	4,799	4,700	4,689
EASTERN KINGS	7,403	7,287	7,199
East Queens	3,098	3,102	3,172
South Kings	11,362	11,780	11,668
SOUTHERN KINGS & EAST QUEENS	14,460	14,882	14,840

SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 and 1986 Census of Canada, data aggregated by Economics, Statistics and Fiscal Analysis Division.

Diagram 6 shows the population growth for the five regions on Prince Edward Island between 1986 and 1991. Three areas of the Province, Eastern Kings, Southern Kings and Queens, and Summerside suffered population decline between 1986 and 1991 while West Prince had limited growth during this time period. The Charlottetown Region had the highest growth at 6.3 per cent. This was the major factor supporting growth of Queens County.

Diagram 6
POPULATION GROWTH 1986 - 1991
FIVE REGIONS ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada, data compiled by Economics, Statistics & Fiscal Analysis Division.

Table 6 compares the growth rates for the five regions of Prince Edward Island between 1981 and 1986 and 1986-1991. One can see that growth was far more concentrated on the Charlottetown Region between 1986 and 1991 than 1981 and 1986.

TABLE 6
COMPARISON OF POPULATION GROWTH
FIVE REGIONS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 1986 AND 1991 CENSUSES

	<u>1981-1986</u>	<u>1986-1991</u>
Prince Edward Island	3.4	2.5
West Prince	2.0	0.4
Summerside	2.0	-1.6
Charlottetown	5.3	6.3
Eastern Kings	-1.6	-1.2
Southern Kings & East Queens	2.9	-0.3

SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada, data compiled by
Economics, Statistics & Fiscal Analysis Division.

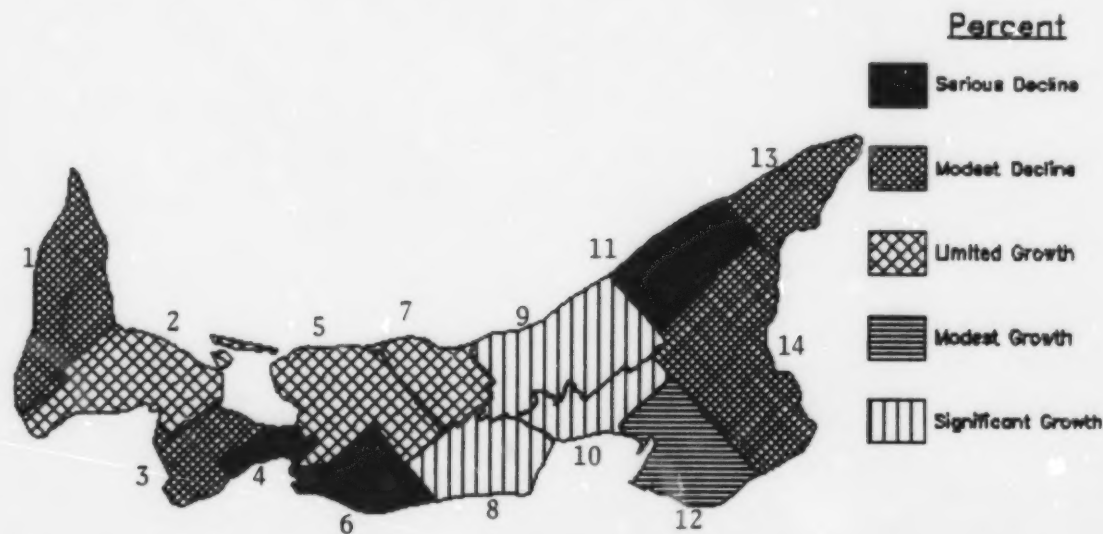
c) Fourteen Subregions

As mentioned earlier the five provincial regions can be further subdivided into fourteen subregions. Diagrams 7 and 8 show the growth rates for the fourteen subregions of Prince Edward Island for 1986-1991 and 1981-1986.

We can see in Diagram 7 that three regions, Lower East Kings, South Summerside and Urban Summerside experienced serious population declines, ranging from -5 per cent to -2 per cent between 1986 and 1991. Four regions, Upper West Prince, West Summerside, North East Kings and South Kings had modest population declines of between -2 per cent and 0 per cent. The remaining seven regions experienced zero to significant growth. The fastest growing areas were North Shore with 7.4 per cent, Urban Charlottetown with 6.8 per cent and West Charlottetown with 5.9 per cent.

Diagram 7

**POPULATION GROWTH 1986-1991
FOURTEEN SUBREGIONS ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**



Regions:

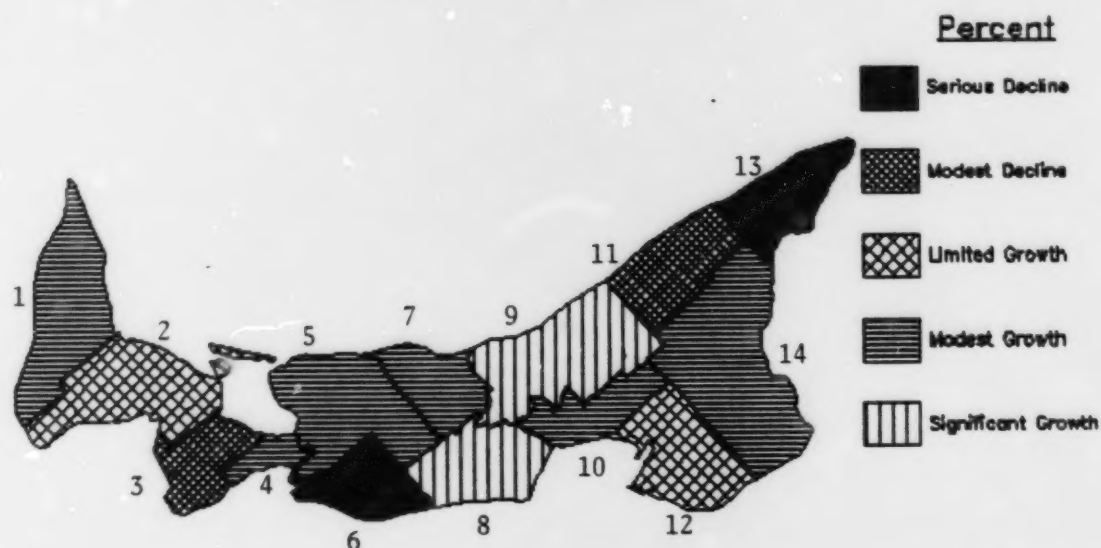
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Upper West Prince | 2. Lower West Prince | 3. West Summerside |
| 4. Urban Summerside | 5. North Summerside | 6. South Summerside |
| 7. West North Shore | 8. West Charlottetown | 9. North Shore |
| 10. Urban Charlottetown | 11. Lower East Kings | 12. East Queens |
| 13. North East Kings | 14. South Kings | |

SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada, data compiled by Economics, Statistics & Fiscal Analysis Division.

Diagram 8 shows population growth between 1981 and 1986 for the fourteen subregions in Prince Edward Island. North East Kings and South Summerside experienced serious population declines between -5 per cent and -2 per cent for 1981-1986. West Summerside and Lower East Kings had modest declines of -2 per cent to 0 per cent. The remaining ten regions experienced zero to significant growth. The fastest growing areas were West Charlottetown with 8.0 per cent and North Shore with 5.9 per cent.

Diagram 8

**POPULATION GROWTH 1981-1986
FOURTEEN SUBREGIONS ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**



Regions:

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Upper West Prince | 4. Urban Summerside | 7. West North Shore | 10. Urban Charlottetown | 13. North East Kings |
| 2. Lower West Prince | 5. North Summerside | 8. West Charlottetown | 11. Lower East Kings | 14. South Kings |
| 3. West Summerside | 6. South Summerside | 9. North Shore | 12. East Queens | |

SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada, data compiled by Economics, Statistics & Fiscal Analysis Division.

d) Lots and Municipalities

The following section examines population growth for Prince Edward at the Census Subdivision level i.e. for Lots (also known as Townships) and Municipalities (known as Cities, Towns and Villages). For an area to grow more than the natural rate i.e. births minus deaths, the growth rate should be approximately 5 per cent. Diagram 9 shows the Lots and Municipalities on Prince Edward Island that had population growth of 5 per cent or more between 1986 and 1991.

Diagram 9

**POPULATION GROWTH OF 5% OR MORE BETWEEN 1986-1991
FOR LOTS AND MUNICIPALITIES - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**



SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada.

It should be noted that three additional Municipalities are included in the 1991 Census. These Municipalities are: Resort Municipality, Warren Grove and Winsloe South. For purposes of comparison these three Municipalities are in the Lots and/or Municipalities that they were in for the 1986 Census.

Looking at Diagram 9 one can see that the majority of areas with 5 per cent or more growth were in Queens County. Of the thirty seven lots and municipalities which experienced growth of 5 per cent or more, twenty six, which represent 27,485 persons are

located in Queens County. Six lots and/or municipalities representing 6,291 persons are in Prince County and five lots and/or municipalities representing 2,665 persons are in Kings County.

Diagram 10 shows the Lots and Municipalities on Prince Edward Island that had population growth of 5 per cent or more between 1981 and 1986.

Diagram 10

**POPULATION GROWTH OF 5% OR MORE BETWEEN 1981-1986
FOR LOTS AND MUNICIPALITIES - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**



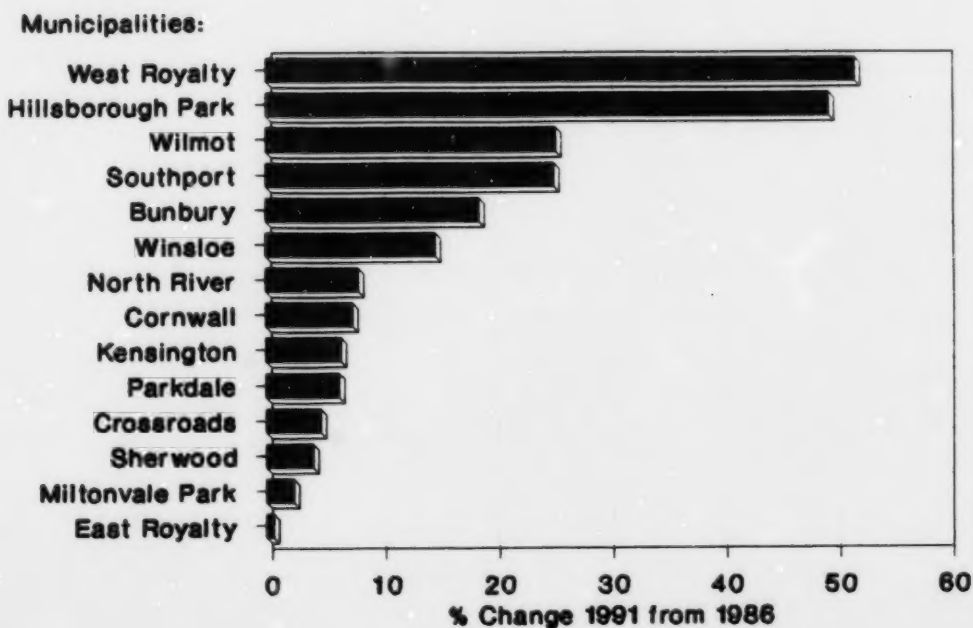
SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada.

Looking at Diagram 10 one can see that the majority of areas with 5 per cent or more growth were in Queens County as in the previous diagram. Of the forty five lots and municipalities which experienced growth of 5 per cent or more, twenty seven, representing 21,598 persons were located in Queens County, eleven, representing 11,187 persons were in Prince County and seven, representing 3,448 persons were in Kings County.

Diagram 11 identifies the fourteen fastest growing Municipalities, with population over 1,000, between 1986 and 1991. West Royalty was the fastest growing Municipality with 51.8 per cent growth, followed closely by Hillsborough Park with 49.5 per cent growth. The population of these municipalities total 28,990 which represents 22.3 per cent of the Island's total population.

Diagram 11

**FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES IN P.E.I.
WITH POPULATION OVER 1,000, 1986-1991**

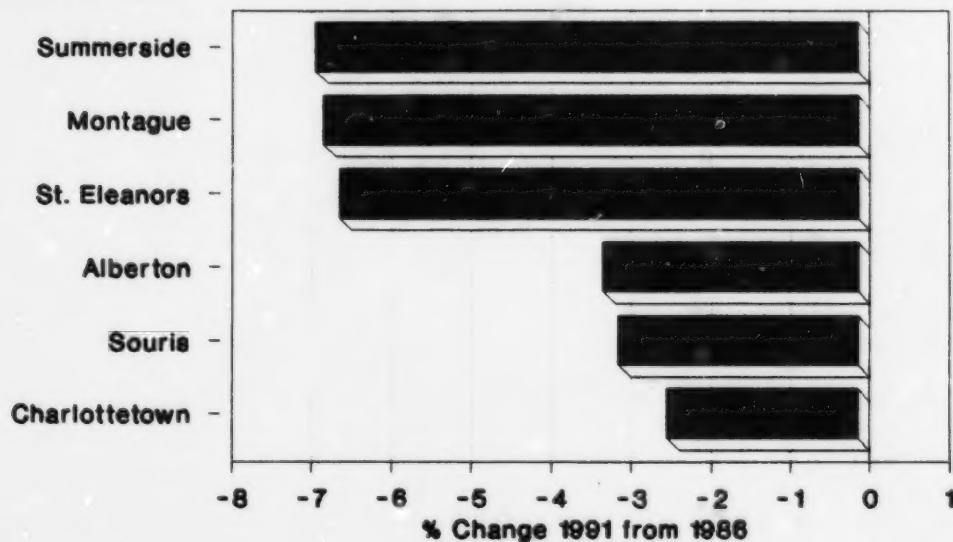


SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada.

Diagram 12 identifies the six Municipalities, with population over 1,000, in decline between 1986 and 1991. Summerside experienced the largest decline with 6.8 per cent, followed closely by Montague with 6.7 per cent decline. Charlottetown experienced population declines of 2.4 per cent. These six municipalities total 30,686 which represents 23.6 per cent of the Island's total population.

Diagram 12
MUNICIPALITIES IN P.E.I. WITH POPULATION DECLINES
WITH POPULATION OVER 1,000, 1986-1991

Municipalities:



SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1991 Census of Canada.

5. Conclusion:

The June 4, 1991 Census results show that Canada experienced a 7.9 per cent growth in population compared to 1986. This high growth rate is a shift from the downward trend being experienced since 1951. Although a portion of this growth rate can be attributed to the change in the definition of the Census population not all the increase can be explained this way. The increase in the Canadian growth rate appears to be related to international immigration. A full analysis is possible when census data on age, sex and migration are released by Statistics Canada.

The 1991 Census shows that the Atlantic provinces' share of total Canadian population continues to decline. In 1991 only 8.5 per cent of Canada's total population live in the Atlantic provinces compared to 11.6 per cent in 1951.

Two provinces, Ontario and Quebec represent more than half of Canada's total population at 62.2 per cent. Three provinces, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia contributed to 87.9 per cent of Canada's total population increase between 1986 and 1991.

The growth rate for Prince Edward Island was 2.5 per cent which was substantially lower than the national growth rate of 7.9 per cent. The population of Prince Edward Island as of June 4, 1991 was 129,765 which was an increase of 3,119 persons from the 1986 Census. Prince Edward Island's growth rate ranked seventh out of the ten provinces.

Queens County was the only county in the province to have a positive growth rate between 1986 and 1991. Kings County and Prince County declined in total population. Kings County declined by 0.9 per cent and Prince County declined by 1.0 per cent. The fastest growing areas in Prince Edward Island were the municipalities surrounding Charlottetown, especially West Royalty and Hillsborough Park which increased 51.8 and 49.5 per cent respectively between 1986 and 1991.

This issue of trends has been prepared to provide a first look at the 1991 Census results, essentially the population counts themselves. Far more data has yet to become available. Further issues of Trends will be prepared using Census data in due course. If there are any questions or comments the statistical staff of the Division will be happy to assist, 368-4030.